

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MICHAEL V. LUJAN,

**Plaintiff,**

v.

SEAGER WEISS LLP, et al.,

## Defendants.

3:21-cv-00246-MMD-CLB

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE<sup>1</sup>**

Before the court is Plaintiff Michael V. Lujan's ("Plaintiff"), application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 4), his *pro se* civil rights complaint (ECF No. 1-1), and his motion for transportation. (ECF No. 1-4). For the reasons stated below, the court recommends that Plaintiff's *in forma pauperis* application (ECF No. 4) be granted, his complaint (ECF No. 1-1) be dismissed, with prejudice, and his motion for transportation (ECF No. 1-4) be denied as moot.

## I. *IN FORMA PAUPERIS APPLICATION*

A person may be granted permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* ("IFP") if the person "submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such [person] possesses [and] that the person is unable pay such fees or give security therefore. Such affidavit shall state the nature of the action, defense or appeal and affiant's belief that the person is entitled to redress." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1); *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (stating 28 U.S.C. § 1915 applies to all actions filed IFP, not just prisoner actions).

The Local Rules of Practice for the District of Nevada provide: "Any person who is unable to prepay the fees in a civil case may apply to the court for authority to proceed [IFP]. The application must be made on the form provided by the court and must include a financial

<sup>1</sup> This Report and Recommendation is made to the Honorable Miranda M. Du, United States District Judge. The action was referred to the undersigned Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and LR IB 1-4.

1 affidavit disclosing the applicant's income, assets, expenses, and liabilities." LSR 1-1.

2 "[T]he supporting affidavit [must] state the facts as to [the] affiant's poverty with some  
 3 particularity, definiteness and certainty." *U.S. v. McQuade*, 647 F.2d 938, 940 (9th Cir. 1981)  
 4 (quotation marks and citation omitted). A litigant need not "be absolutely destitute to enjoy  
 5 the benefits of the statute." *Adkins v. E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339  
 6 (1948).

7 A review of the application to proceed IFP reveals Plaintiff cannot pay the filing fee;  
 8 therefore, the court recommends that the application (ECF No. 4) be granted.

## 9 **II. SCREENING STANDARD**

10 Inmate civil rights complaints are governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Section 1915A  
 11 provides, in relevant part, that "the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court  
 12 determines that . . . the action or appeal (i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim  
 13 upon which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is  
 14 immune from such relief." 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b). A complaint is frivolous when "it lacks an  
 15 arguable basis in either law or in fact." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). This  
 16 includes claims based on legal conclusions that are untenable (e.g., claims against  
 17 defendants who are immune from suit or claims of infringement of a legal interest which  
 18 clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on fanciful factual allegations (e.g.,  
 19 delusional scenarios). *Id.* at 327–28; see also *McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th  
 20 Cir. 1991). Dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915A incorporates the same  
 21 standard applied in the context of a motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
 22 12(b)(6), *Wilhelm v. Rotman*, 680 F.3d 1113, 1122 (9th Cir. 2012), which requires dismissal  
 23 where the complaint fails to "state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face," *Bell Atl.*  
 24 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).

25 The complaint is construed in a light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Chubb Custom*  
 26 *Ins. Co. v. Space Systems/Loral Inc.*, 710 F.3d 946, 956 (9th Cir. 2013). The court must  
 27 accept as true all well-pled factual allegations, set aside legal conclusions, and verify that

1 the factual allegations state a plausible claim for relief. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679  
 2 (2009). The complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, but must offer more than  
 3 “a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action” and “raise a right to relief above  
 4 a speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Particular care is taken in reviewing the  
 5 pleadings of a *pro se* party, for a more forgiving standard applies to litigants not represented  
 6 by counsel. *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010). Still, a liberal construction  
 7 may not be used to supply an essential element of the claim not initially pled. *Pena v.*  
 8 *Gardner*, 976 F.2d 469, 471 (9th Cir. 1992). If dismissal is appropriate, a *pro se* plaintiff  
 9 should be given leave to amend the complaint and notice of its deficiencies, unless it is clear  
 10 that those deficiencies cannot be cured. *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1107 (9th Cir.  
 11 1995).

12 **III. SCREENING OF COMPLAINT**

13 In his complaint, Plaintiff sues Defendants Seeger Weiss Law Firm (“Seeger Weiss”)  
 14 and Sokolove Law Firm and Associates (“Sokolove”) (collectively referred to as  
 15 “Defendants”) under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (See ECF No. 1-1.) Plaintiff’s complaint merely  
 16 states the following causes of action, with no additional detail: breach of contract,  
 17 negligence, legal malpractice, lawyer/client privilege, discrimination. (*Id.*) Plaintiff also  
 18 attaches a letter from an attorney at Seeger Weiss LLP, which discusses that the  
 19 Defendants will no longer represent Plaintiff in his claims related to Plaintiff’s use of Zantac.  
 20 (See ECF No. 1-2.)

21 First, Plaintiff’s factual allegations are conclusory, vague, and ambiguous. Dismissal  
 22 on those grounds alone is appropriate. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires that  
 23 a complaint contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is  
 24 entitled to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the  
 25 grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (quotation and alteration omitted).  
 26 It must also include “a demand for the relief sought. . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(3). Here,  
 27 Plaintiff’s largely incomprehensible narrative makes it nearly impossible for the court to

1 identify the factual or legal basis for his claims or the nature of his requested relief.

2        Additionally, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 aims “to deter state actors from using the badge of  
 3 their authority to deprive individuals of their federally guaranteed rights.” *Anderson v.*  
 4 *Warner*, 451 F.3d 1063, 1067 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *McDade v. West*, 223 F.3d 1135,  
 5 1139 (9th Cir. 2000)). The statute “provides a federal cause of action against any person  
 6 who, acting under color of state law, deprives another of his federal rights[,]” *Conn v.*  
 7 *Gabbert*, 526 U.S. 286, 290 (1999), and is “merely . . . the procedural device for enforcing  
 8 substantive provisions of the Constitution and federal statutes.” *Crumption v. Gates*, 947  
 9 F.2d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1991). Claims under § 1983 require the plaintiff to allege (1) the  
 10 violation of a federally-protected right by (2) a person or official who acts under the color of  
 11 state law. *Anderson*, 451 F.3d at 1067.

12        A defendant has acted under color of state law where he or she has “exercised power  
 13 ‘possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed  
 14 with the authority of state law.’” *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 49 (1988) (quoting *U.S. v.*  
 15 *Classic*, 313 U.S. 299, 326 (1941)). Generally, private parties are not acting under color of  
 16 state law. See *Price v. Hawaii*, 939 F.2d 702, 707–08 (9th Cir. 1991). “A private individual  
 17 may be liable under § 1983 if she conspired or entered joint action with a state actor.”  
 18 *Franklin v. Fox*, 312 F.3d 423, 441 (9th Cir. 2002). The plaintiff must show “an agreement  
 19 or meeting of the minds to violate constitutional rights,” and “[t]o be liable, each participant  
 20 in the conspiracy need not know the exact details of the plan, but each participant must at  
 21 least share the common objective of the conspiracy.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

22        Plaintiff’s only named defendants, Seeger Weiss and Sokolove, which are both law  
 23 firms, are private parties. Plaintiff does not allege that Defendants were acting under the  
 24 color of state law when his rights were violated or that Defendants conspired or entered joint  
 25 action with a state actor. Because Plaintiff is suing private parties and does not assert that  
 26 they acted under the color of state law, he cannot satisfy each of the required elements for  
 27 relief under an § 1983 action.

1       Accordingly, Plaintiff states no claim upon which relief may be granted, and given the  
 2 vague nature of the allegations, amendment would be futile. See *Cato*, 70 F.3d at 1106.  
 3 Therefore, it is recommended that the action be dismissed with prejudice.

4       Further, the court recommends that Plaintiff's motion for transportation (ECF No. 1-  
 5 4) be denied as moot based on this Report and Recommendation.

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7       For the reasons articulated above, the court recommends that Plaintiff's application  
 8 to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 4) be granted, his complaint (ECF No. 1-1) be  
 9 dismissed, with prejudice, and his motion for transportation (ECF No. 1-4) be denied as  
 10 moot.

11      The parties are advised:

12     1. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c) and Rule IB 3-2 of the Local Rules of  
 13 Practice, the parties may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation  
 14 within fourteen days of receipt. These objections should be entitled "Objections to Magistrate  
 15 Judge's Report and Recommendation" and should be accompanied by points and  
 16 authorities for consideration by the District Court.

17     2. This Report and Recommendation is not an appealable order and any notice  
 18 of appeal pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(1) should not be filed until entry of the District  
 19 Court's judgment.

20 **V. RECOMMENDATION**

21      **IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED** that Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma*  
 22 *pauperis* (ECF No. 4) be **GRANTED**;

23      **IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that the Clerk **FILE** Plaintiff's complaint (ECF No.  
 24 1-1);

25      **IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that Plaintiff's complaint (ECF No. 1-1) be  
 26 **DISMISSED, WITH PREJUDICE**;

27      ///

1           **IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that Plaintiff's motion for transportation (ECF No.  
2 1-4) be **DENIED AS MOOT**; and,

3           **IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that this action be **CLOSED** and that judgment  
4 be entered accordingly.

5 **DATED:** June 17, 2021.

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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE